



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1880.

With avowed and blatant infidels, such as Mr. Rogers, as managing spirits in the republican convention, conspiring to defeat the favorite leader of their party and giving the presidential nomination to an unpopular man—this, we say, and with blasphemy the prevailing spirit of the national greenback convention, we suppose not only the Christian but the moral and well behaved people of the country—these who are interested in the welfare and happiness of the homes of the people—will flock to the support of the man who will at least have some respect for the God-fearing sentiment of the vast majority of American citizens—the nominee of the Cincinnati convention, whoever he may be. At the greenback convention to which we refer, Mr. Rogers, in delivering the opening prayer, yesterday, referred to the fact that prayer had been offered at New York for the two great national conventions at Chicago and Cincinnati, omitting any reference to the national greenback convention, and saying, "We come to Thee, O Lord, on our own hook." His prayer was interrupted by applause and cries of "Hear, hear," and "Amen."

It seems that the republican campaign under Grant would have been just as sectional as it promises to be under his micro successful rival, notwithstanding the conciliatory speeches he made during his recent trip through the South. The General is the chairman of the Boys in Blue, from whose headquarters was issued, just before the Chicago convention met and when everybody thought Grant would be the nominee, a circular which states that "the rebel democracy, unrepentant, unenlightened and persistent enemies to force its ideas upon the country, with the aid of its mercenary allies of the North, who do not even assume a principle. It regards the result of the War of the Rebellion as only a check, and moves on tirelessly, using the terrors of social and commercial ostracism for one class and the ill-club and shotgun for the other, to the capture of the government and the establishment of State sovereignty. This means a civil war. We want peace; and we will have it." So the South, at any rate, has not nothing by the Grant collapse.

The Virginia delegates to the Chicago convention were instructed to vote for Grant first, last and all the time. They were appointed for that purpose, accepted their appointment with that understanding, and would never have been appointed had there been any doubt that they would vote for Grant. Subsequent to their appointment United States District Attorney Lewis published a letter, in which he said the honor of the delegates was at stake and that there was not a man among them who would not rather lose his right arm than vote against Grant. We are not blood thirsty by nature, and are rather pleased that a portion of the delegation did what they could to defeat Grant and nominate a weaker man, but for all that there is no doubt that strict justice would demand that six operations be performed at once.

Now that the republicans have lost both branches of Congress, with no hopes of speedily regaining control of them again, they are opposed to all grants of land or money to railroads, ships, or for any other extensible purpose—that is, they say so in the platform they adopted at Chicago. When they had possession of Congress and could do with the land and money of the country as they pleased, millions of acres of the public domain and millions of dollars of the public money were granted to schemes that would benefit the North; but now, when there is a possibility that a few acres or a few dollars may be given to Southern projects, the republicans suddenly discover that the whole system is faulty and liable to produce more harm than good.

Maryland adds her boom to Mr. Bayard. We should not be surprised if Bayard's vote at Cincinnati exceeds that of any of his numerous rivals. Those who prefer some other candidate for the nomination persist in asserting that his peace speech at the commencement of the war will render him unavailable. That Mr. Bayard himself and his supporters don't think so, however, is made apparent by the fact that they have had that same speech reprinted and scattered broadcast over the North as an electioneering document. Nor do we well see how else they can look upon it, as no one will deny that had the advice contained in that speech been adopted the war and all its terrible results would have been avoided.

Mr. Edmunds has such an exalted idea of his own mental powers that his self confidence is unbounded, and he, after a short talk with Whitaker, has arrived at the sage conclusion that the witnesses and experts in the case were all liars, and the United States District Attorney and the members of the court of inquiry either bribed by prejudice or too foolish to draw correct inferences, for that the negro cadet is innocent.

Men change with the times. A few years ago the name of Appomattox would set the North in a blaze of patriotic fervor and walk the hero of that place to the highest niche in popular imagination, but any other name has now a sweeter sound. Mr. Conkling, with melodramatic air, made his nominee hail from that famous field, but the effect could have been no worse had he represented him as hailing from Ball Run.

As a prelude to the republican campaign the members of the republican party were confined in any of the Southern prisons during the war are holding reunions to revive the

memory of their sufferings, and by reciting them to do all they can toward reviving old or kindling new animosity against the people in the South, who naturally affiliate politically with those in the North who want the war to be over in fact as it is in name.

It was got right votes for Vice President. If he had gotten enough to nominate him he would not have been elected, even though it were otherwise with the man at the head of the ticket, for the white republicans would have scratched him, as they invariably do all colored men on their tickets.

Messrs. Blaine and Sherman, by a conspiracy, killed Grant, but that they killed each other at the same time is known to everybody but them to themselves.

Blaine's defeat and the union of the greenbackers and democrats of Maine will in all probability give that State to the democrats next November.

Who will mourn for Logan now?

The Summer number of *Elrich's Fashion Quarterly* presents its readers with a chromolithograph picture, illustrative of the fashions of the season, and is issued in the latest style. Besides this, the Quarterly contains the usual installment of good things for the ladies—illustrations and descriptions of suits for ladies, misses and children, of hair goods, tourists' articles, summer sports and pastimes, and hundreds of other items in every department of household economy. Published by Elrich Brothers, New York, at 50 cents per year, or 15 cents a copy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A greenback labor convention is in session at Chicago. Dennis Kearney is a member.

In a debate in the Senate yesterday Mr. Morgan said the value of the cotton crop this year would be \$500,000,000.

The only daughter of Hon. Randall Gibson, of Louisiana, died at Fort Morris last Saturday.

Ouida, the novelist, is said to have made about \$200,000 by the publication of her works, and can get \$2,000 for any furnished manuscript placed in the hands of her London publishers.

Hon. Wm. M. Springer was yesterday nominated for Congress, by acclamation, by the democratic congressional convention of the 12th Illinois district.

The army worm has made its appearance in Queen's county, Long Island, in remarkable numbers, causing extensive damage to the grain crop. Many fields of wheat have been destroyed.

Both Houses of Congress yesterday fixed the time of adjournment for the 16th instant. This Congress has accomplished very little which history will record as of permanent service to the country.

Proceedings were begun in Philadelphia yesterday which it is hoped, will culminate in the driving out of five hundred medical colleges which have been in the habit of selling diplomas to parties not entitled to them.

Oregon has gone republican by about 800 majority, and Mr. C. G. Rogers, republican, is the first member elected of the forty-seventh Congress. The legislature is doubtful with the chances in favor of the republicans.

Col. Clement Hill, one of the oldest and most highly respected of men of Upper Maryland, died at his residence, near that village, on Sunday night, after a sickness of less than three days.

The Bonanza Industry, of Angus, Ga., a colored company, left there yesterday on an excursion to Richmond and Washington, and will pass in review before the President and Cabinet. The company comprises some of the best colored men of Angus.

The funeral of the late John Brougham, the actor, took place yesterday from the Church of the Tranfiguration, New York. There was a large representation of the profession in attendance, and many members of the Lotos Club and Theta Delta Chi Society.

The venerable ex-Senator James A. Bayard, who has been in declining health some time, had grown rapidly worse yesterday and was very low last night, with little chance of lasting long. Some of his friends fear that he cannot live 24 hours.

At the regular meeting of the Western National Association, at Pittsburgh yesterday, a resolution was passed ordering a suspension in all the railroads for a period of three months out of the next four, commencing on Monday, June 14th.

Four of the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia being divided on the construction of the statute directing a list of witnesses to be served on a defendant in a capital case two days before trial, the counsel for the three negroes convicted of the murder of young Hirth, the negro, have asked for a re-argument before a bench of five judges.

The Western Union Telegraph Company transmitted over its wires from Chicago during the past week, beginning last Monday week, covering the period of the republican national convention, a daily average of 196,251 words of special newspaper reports, and 158,714 words of Associated Press reports; total per day 355,165 words, in addition to bulletins of the proceedings, which were transmitted every few minutes and distributed all over the country.

Sarah Pierce, a divorcee woman, who was committed to the House of Correction in Philadelphia a few days ago, is attracting much attention from the fact that, being originally a dark mulatto, she is turning white. Almost her entire body is white, having the appearance of the natural healthy skin of a white person. The upper part of her face and spots on her body remain as originally, nearly black. She says she began to turn white in spots about six years ago. She is in good health and has never been sick.

General Grant and party breakfasted at the Palmer House, in Chicago, yesterday with Senators Cameron and Logan and one or two other friends. Gen. Grant conversed entirely upon the action of the convention; said he had no fault to find with it; that Garfield was a good man, and he hoped he would be elected, and that all his friends would support him heartily. Under he was disappointed, however, was apparent that his phlegmatic demeanor. Mrs. Grant expressed her great disappointment, as she had firmly believed from the beginning that the General would be nominated.

Gen. W. H. F. Lee, of Fairfax county, who commanded cavalry at Five Forks on the Confederate right, resided before the Warren Court of Inquiry, at Governor's Island, on Tuesday, and said that his immediate command had about 1,800 men; he saw no works at Five Forks on the evening of March 30; in the battle his right joined General Lee, and from there was dismounted one brigade and extended General Lee's line; his first brigade engaged after the Confederate lines were broken on the left; there was sharp fighting for about three quarters of an hour; the streams were swollen and traveling bad; the cavalry pressed General Lee's troops, but not severely, and he was able to get away and rest for the night in the neighborhood of the South Side Railroad.

It is a singular coincidence that whenever there is a pigeon shoot or a horse trot in the vicinity the notices on the doors indicate that all the lawyers are out of town trying cases, or else in the Superior Court library. —*New Haven Register.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the *Alexandria Gazette*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1880.

The most amusing thing about the Capitol this morning was the presentation of Fidelity's bill for services as witness and counsel in the Donnelly-Washburne contested election case and the Spinner letter affair growing out of it. He charges \$25 a day for 31 days, as witness, making \$825, and in addition \$500 as counsel for Donnelly. Mr. Carlisle, the chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the Spinner letter, when the bill was presented to the committee, said "the fellow had not only the impudence to send in this bill, but to ask me to endorse it."

Mr. Hayes has approved the bill allowing the circulation of export tobacco bonds at the port of shipment, so that bill is now a law. Its effects must of necessity be beneficial to the Virginia tobacco interests.

An effort is to be made in the House to day to get up the deputy marshal's bill. Judge Harris has it in charge, and will call it up at the first favorable opportunity.

In a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury laid before the Senate this morning it is stated that the total expenses of the government from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1879, had been \$7,796,792,508, of which sum \$699,459,123 had been for ordinary expenses, and \$6,187,243,385 is the expense of the war and its consequences.

It is rumored here that intelligence has been received from Detroit, Mich., that 3,000 republican trades unionists of that city have declared that they want none of Garfield in their ranks, as every time the right hour law bill has come before Congress the republican nominee for the presidency has made it his special business to oppose it. This example, it is believed, will be followed by the trades unionists all over the country, and the vote they poll can control several doubtful States.

The representatives of the four great liquor manufacturers of the North are in full force at the Capitol to day to prevent the passage of the bill to reduce the present duty of 80 per cent. on this necessary article to 30 per cent. ad valorem in the interest of the tobacco manufacturers of the United States, who now pay \$41,000,000 into the Treasury of the United States, paying 11 cents gold per pound import duty and 10 cents internal revenue tax on the same after its incorporation with the tobacco. Let 30 per cent rise up and strike down this legalized robbery bequeathed from republican legislation.

Among the bills passed by the Senate to day was the Senate bill for increasing the police of the District of Columbia and repealing the statute restricting the membership of that force to ex-Union soldiers. The House has passed a bill for a similar purpose, but continuing the restriction attached to it. As the Commissioners of the District sent a communication to the Senate, stating that it would be impossible to keep up the force from the material to which it is restricted by the House bill, it is possible the House may pass the Senate bill and let its own go by.

The Finance Committee of the Senate to day reported favorably a bill changing the duty on barley malt from 20 per cent. ad valorem to a specific tax of 25 cents a bushel.

A new postoffice has been established at Catland, Fauquier county, Va., and James W. Middleton appointed postmaster. The mail will be supplied as special from The States.

Alonzo W. Church has been appointed assistant librarian of the Senate with a salary of \$1,440. This is the office attempted to be established early in the session for the purpose of giving it to a son of Senator Reed. He has been unfortunately for Mr. Hill that that was vain.

The Senate was on the calendar this morning and Senator Withers was doing all he could to hurry up proceedings in order that the bill for a free bridge across the Potomac at Georgetown could be reached. The bill has been amended in the Senate, but Mr. Withers' idea is to move to strike out the amendments and amend with the House bill so that all the bill will then require to make it a law will be Mr. Hayes' signature. Mr. Rollins will oppose Mr. Withers but it isn't probable his opposition will be effective. The great fear is that the bill may not be reached.

Several cases of champagne were opened by Senator Burdette yesterday in his committee room, and much rejoicing indulged in by himself and his friends on both sides of the chamber at his recital. The Senator, though a staunch republican on essential grounds, is by no means a narrow minded or bigoted, and has many friends among the democrats as he has on his own side, and probably every senator present yesterday tasted his champagne. Good champagne is an excellent drink, but the favored few who every now and then get a taste of the contents of the cask of old Bourbon whiskey that is kept under lock and key in Mr. Fenelon's committee room, say they would rather have one drop of it than a bottle of champagne.

Quite an amusing episode occurred in the Senate this morning on a bill for removing the duty on statutory one of the provisions being that the statute be packed in salt. It was said by some of the members that under this provision a whole cargo of salt could be imported free of duty by simply sticking a little image of a heathen god or goddess in the middle of it.

Now, when it is too late, some of the democrats of the House regret that they have not made more party capital out of the material furnished them by Col. Mosby with regard to the unaccountably corrupt and almost untraceable conduct of the State Department with regard to the consular service in China.

Now that the Chicago convention is over, that soon to be held at Cincinnati is assuming larger proportions in the public gaze. It is conceded that Mr. Tilden may possibly go into the convention with more strength than any other single candidate. It is known that his friends are better organized than those of any of his rivals, for there has been no attempt on the part of the latter to get their ideas into any sort of shape. But the idea is not for a moment entertained that he will have any thing like majority, much less two thirds, and then the opinion is general that his friends will not insist upon forcing him upon the convention if it is apparent to them that he is not its legitimate favorite. They will vote for him at first, but, finding that he cannot be nominated, will make no foolish opposition to the nomination of anybody else, and will throw their strength for whoever shall seem to them the most popular man. It is certain that he will get the vote of Kentucky on the first ballot, but the Kentuckians will not cling to him when they see, as they will, that he is objectionable to a large number of the other delegates.

The recent remark of Mr. Seymour to the effect that he could carry New York against Gen. Grant has started the Seymour boom afresh. Mr. Seymour and Thurman seems to be the cry of the opposition to Grant now.

As time wears on the convention seems to grow with both republicans and democrats that the Chicago convention nominated the weakest ticket it could have settled upon, and that the days of republican rule in this country are numbered.

Fiend.

New York June 10.—John Cantell, a German fresco painter, whose wife keeps a boarding house for men at 19 Delancy street, beat his wife this morning until he thought her dead, then hung her out upon the stairs, built his bedroom door, set the house on fire, and cut his own throat from ear to ear. The firemen found him on the bed enveloped in flames, and dragged him into the street, where he died. The woman's skull is fractured and her death is expected. The cause of the terrible crime is unprovoked jealousy on the part of the husband.

The Spanish government will shortly issue a loan of \$17,000,000 guaranteed by the annual profits of the Cuban customs.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1880.

SENATE.

Bills were passed authorizing the change of names of the sloop yachts "America" to "Kelpie," and "Albatross" to "P. J. Jones."

Mr. McDonald, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the Senate bill directing the Court of Claims to investigate the claims of Benjamin Weil and his associates against the Government. Indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Keroan, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill putting a specific duty of 25 cents per bushel on barley malt in place of an ad valorem duty. Passed on the calendar.

The report of the conference committee on the river and harbor appropriation bill was presented and adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Reagan, of Tex., submitted a report announcing that the conference committee on the river and harbor appropriation bill had come to an agreement thereon. The report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Morse, of Mass., a joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to loan flags and tacking to the city of Boston, Mass.

Mr. Tucker, of Va., introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be levied a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem on cotton ties which shall be shown to have been ordered under bona fide and absolute contracts entered into prior to the 27th of May, 1880, and which shall be imported prior to January 1st, 1881, and authorizing the refunding of the amount of duties in excess of 35 per cent. ad valorem collected since the 27th of May, 1880, on such articles.

The Speaker then proceeded to call committees for reports but the only bill committee was one from the Committee on Mines and Mining for the survey and disposal of the mineral lands of the United States. It was referred to the Committee on the Whole.

On motion of Mr. Welborn, of Tex., a bill was passed creating the northern judicial circuit of Texas.

Mr. Tucker, of Va., then moved that the House resolve itself into committee for the purpose of considering the tariff bills.

The republicans refused to vote, thus leaving the House without a quorum and Mr. Tucker stating that he did not desire to obstruct the public business withdrew his motion for the present.

Mr. Harris, of Va., moved to proceed to business on the Speaker's table.

A vote by tellers a majority of the republicans refused to vote stating that they did not want to take up the "detracting course" bill.

Mr. Hawley, of Conn., however, stated that he was not willing to do so but that he would take up for consideration and action. He voted in the affirmative and his example was followed by several other republicans.

The point of "no quorum" being raised the yeas and nays were ordered and the motion was agreed to—yeas, 143; nays, 28; so the House proceeded to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table.

A Bloody Fight.

A shocking case of depravity has been brought to light near Norfolk by a serious affray occurring late Tuesday night, which may possibly result in the death of the victim. Lo Brambleton, second house from Mayfield bridge, resides a white family, consisting of the husband, Richard Eastwood, wife Mary, daughter Florence and several smaller children. Living with them was a young man, Jacob D. Coles, an employee of the navy yard. For several years past Coles has nearly supported the whole family, and during that time there have been criminal relations between him and Mrs. Eastwood, with the knowledge and apparent consent of the husband. On Tuesday night Coles, as usual, visited the house, going immediately to Mrs. Eastwood's apartment. Quarrels soon sprang up between them, and high words ensued. Coles attempting to lock her up, when she locked the door and called her daughter Florence, who was standing in the yard, to close the blinds and hold them to prevent Coles' leaving. The latter forced his way out, and falling angry at the girl for the part she took in the quarrel, struck her a severe blow in the face, and then went to the back porch. Florence, who is but fifteen, informed a young man, Wm. Mason, a visitor, whom she was waiting for to go out rowing, that Coles had struck her, and she went after the latter, expostulated with him, and endeavored to get him to go to bed, when Coles struck her. Eastwood at once interfered, and a terrible light ensued between the three men, during which Coles received numerous wounds from a knife by one of the parties. At the conclusion of the difficulty Coles walked into the city, and was found in a very weak and almost insensible condition and presenting a horrible appearance. He was carried to the police station, where a medical examination disclosed a gash over the left eye, a ghastly gash on the left cheek, penetrating through to the mouth, one on the left shoulder muscles and left arm, and a stab in the left breast; below the collar bone, the latter being very deep and most dangerous. Eastwood, his wife and daughter Florence were arrested and lodged in jail. Mason made his escape, and no trace of him has been found. The woman who witnessed the affray is unable to say who did the cutting. Mrs. Eastwood, however, stated after the fight was over she saw her husband run to the creek and throw something into the boat, and upon searching, there was found there a two bladed pocket knife, the blades being covered with blood.

REWARD OF CONSTANCE.—About two years ago two grandchildren of the venerable William E. Dodge, Jr., of this city, ran away from the home of the Rev. Dr. Stuart Dodge, at Rixborough, near Philadelphia, with the hope of getting married. They were mere children, the boy, Anson G. Phelps Dodge, Jr., being only a sixteen year old girl, the girl, Phelps Dodge, only sixteen years of age. The family objected to the union on account of the extreme youth of the young people, and also on account of the first cousinship which existed. But the young folk were determined to be married. So in September, 1878, they left Mr. Dodge's home with the first intention of going to Canada, but they went to Washington, instead, where, at the Ebbitt House, they registered as "St. C. Young and Mary A. Young." While young Dodge was out looking for a license a friend of the girl's found her out, and when the boy returned with the marriage license he found his sweetheart cousin with a detective, who had taken charge of the affair. Young Dodge acquiesced pleasantly in the situation, and when the Rev. Mr. Dodge arrived there was no trouble at all, and the party returned to Philadelphia. Young Dodge entered Harvard College a few weeks after they escaped, and until recently he has been quietly developing himself in his studies. Some time since the Rev. Mr. Dodge went to Syria on missionary service, and his daughter accompanied him. A little while ago young Mr. Dodge went to Europe, and joined his uncle and cousin in England. Saturday morning at the Church of St. Paul, in London, Mr. Anson G. Phelps Dodge, Jr., was married to Miss Anson Phelps Dodge, by the Rev. Canon Donald M. Spencer. This is the sequel to the romantic incident of two years ago. The marriage service was performed with the consent of the family. The young couple will spend the summer in continental travel with some older friends, who have gone to meet them. —*N. Y. Sun.*

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The first new wheat of the season (sifted on chaff) in Richmond brought 128¢. It was of the Ruby variety.

The one hundredth anniversary of the First Baptist Church of Richmond was celebrated on Tuesday.

During the eight months ended May 31, 1879, 3,000 pounds of tobacco were sold in the Lynchburg warehouses.

The Central Lutheran Evangelical Church at Staunton has voted to withdraw from the Virginia synod.

Major Jed. Hotchkiss, of Staunton, has been appointed by the superintendent of census for the preparation of mining statistics of Virginia and West Virginia.

Harvesting has commenced in the Valley, and the most cautious farmers say that the straw is abundant and the heads large, and unless the grains turn out to be unusually small, the crop will be far above an average one.

The Virginia Advocate is the name of a weekly newspaper, the publication of which has been commenced at Charlottesville. The Advocate favors forcible re-entrance, and is edited by Mr. John H. Warriner, formerly editor of the Register, Harrisonburg.

Mr. Henry Miller, a venerable citizen of Richmond, was married on Monday, at the age of 73, to Mrs. Lucy Henry Wood. The bride, with Miss Alice Wood, the daughter of the bridegroom, will sail from New York on Saturday and embark for an extended tour through France, Germany and Italy.

The graves of the Confederate dead in Planters' cemetery, Petersburg, were decorated yesterday, the Petersburg Grays and Artillery and the Guard of the Commonwealth of Richmond taking part in the ceremonies. About 5,000 persons were present. The sixteenth anniversary of the battle of Appomattox, in Prince George's county, was also celebrated.

The Fate of Wedding Presents.

Duplicates and superfluous wedding presents are a great source of annoyance to many a newly married pair in England as well as America, says an English fashion journal. In the latter country, however, with characteristic cleverness, they have known how to turn even this fact to account, and there are reported to be at present at least half a dozen persons in New York alone who have engaged in the business of purchasing or exchanging wedding presents. Of course, the transactions must be carried on in the most private manner and with no little intricacy, so as to avoid giving pain to the kindly donors. Half a dozen opera-glasses, biscuit boxes, butter dishes, or sugar bowls is no uncommon number, and as for smaller articles of electro plate, they pervade every collection of wedding presents, and such a dreadful expanse that the poor bride positively groans over the sight. The method of conducting the new business of itself is ingenious. The buyer or exchanger watches the marriages as they receive an announcement are published in the daily papers, and collects the names and residences, and when the wedding is that of well known people, a list of presents is invariably given; this list is carefully read and thought over, and about three months after the wedding party have settled down in their new home a gentlemanly stranger makes his appearance, and inquires for Mrs. So-and-so, at the same time sending in his card. The lady repairs to her dressing room and lives and invites to her visitor, who opens his business in the most circumspect manner. For, of course, she will know with whom he has to deal, the bare suggestion may be considered offensive. Generally, however, women are very weak where bargains are concerned, and the visitor obtains a hearing for his proposals. The presents are procured, and while the bride considers her requirements, the dealer offers either exchange or purchase, as may be most expedient. At first the objection is made: "Oh, dear! I cannot sell Aunt Mary's opera glass, or Aunt Lucy's butter dish; what will they say?" But a different opinion is soon arrived at when once she thinks of the remaining five or six articles of the same description. There is another side to this new business, however, and that is that people are beginning to seek out the wedding presents for sale, and view to obtaining cheaper presents for their marrying friends. Of course, they are sold as good as new, and they are purchased at a moderate price. The latter idea is not entirely new among ourselves, for last season it was known that many firms in London marked "suitable articles for wedding presents," second hand, that is, intending purchasers might think them cheap. Every one seemed so anxious to find effective low priced articles next to nothing; in fact, the "wedding present" business is becoming too heavy a tax for people with slender resources.

A NEW TREATMENT FOR CANCER.—According to the London Lancet, Mr. Clay, who is a leading surgeon in Queen's Hospital, and professor in Queen's College, Birmingham, has developed a new and important method for the treatment of cancer, which is now under investigation. The results have been surprisingly successful, and promise great encouragement in the treatment of the most obstinate and agonizing cancer, which so far has proved to be incurable. Mr. Clay says that his studies of the pathology of cancer led him to believe that a cathartic medicine of some description might be beneficial. He decided upon Chin turpentine as to use most likely to serve his ends. This turpentine is the mildest of all that class of remedies. It was tried in a desperate and apparently hopeless case, where other treatments had failed—such a case as one to which an experimental course of medicine would work no injury. At the end of twelve weeks the patient left the hospital nearly cured and in a fair way of complete recovery. In another case the cancer appeared to be "melted away" in four or five weeks. The turpentine was given in shape of pills, and when these could not be discreet, it was given as an ethereal solution.

One ounce of the Chin turpentine being dissolved in two ounces of pure sulphuric ether. Half an ounce of this solution is mixed with four ounces of solution of tincture of opium, one ounce of syrup and forty grains of sulphur, the whole being diluted with water to make sixteen ounces in all. The dose is one ounce three times daily, and of the Chin turpentine pills the maximum dose is twenty five grains daily. Dr. Clay says "the turpentine appears to act upon the periphery of the growth with great vigor," arresting the development of the tumor, dissolving the cancer cells, and destroying its vitality. It is also a most efficient anodyne, causing a sensation of pain in a very short time. The fact that most surgeons declare cancer to be incurable drives those suffering from it into the hands of quacks, with oftentimes the most deplorable results. Dr. Clay's method will at least give each person the hope of being better treated by the regular faculty.

SWINDLING HORSE DEALERS.—This is the way swindling horse jockeys operate in Philadelphia: They have a stable ostensibly for the purchase and sale of horses. When a countryman enters is offered to him for \$100. A bystander offers \$200, but the dealer angrily says that he will not sell to him at any price, having had a previous quarrel with him. The bystander draws the countryman aside and says: "Buy the horse for \$150 and I will take him off your hands for \$100 without risk, but the risk, after paying the \$100 for the horse, does not cost you any more of the promised purchaser with the \$200."

People learn wisdom by experience. A man never wakes up his second baby to see it laugh, but always keeps Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup handy.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Parole was defeated at Acre yesterday.

Thirty thousand emigrants left Liverpool for America last month.

The London Daily News understands that the British Free Trade League will send a commissioner to the Cape of Good Hope to be present at the end of the present month, and then all further payments on that account will cease.

A duel with swords has been fought on the Belgian frontier between M. Lepelletier, of the Paris Mot d'Ordre, and M. Vilar, formerly of the Paris Gaulois. The latter was wounded twice in the forearm and in the shoulder.

It is understood that Mr. Gladstone will day ask the House of Commons to give into Committee of Ways and Means to consider various financial resolutions involving the imposition of new taxation on account of the excessive expenditure in the Afghan war.

The French government has decreed that the 33rd instant the "Company of Jesus" must vacate the establishments they now occupy. For teaching establishments in which the Jesuits are prolonged till the 31st of August, the other unauthorized orders will receive before the 30th instant official summons to decide whether they intend submitting to the decree.

The funeral solemnities over the remains of the Empress of Russia were celebrated at the Peterhof Palace yesterday. At 10 o'clock in the morning all the grand dukes, grand duchesses and functionaries assembled at the Peterhof Palace, where the Empress was lying in state, with the metropolitan with holy water. Mass for the dead Empress was then said. The Empress then placed the imperial emblems beside the corpse, after which the coffin was closed and placed in the hearse. The hearse was drawn by four horses, and the coffin was placed in the hearse. The hearse was drawn by four horses, and the coffin was placed in the hearse. The hearse was drawn by four horses, and the coffin was placed in the hearse.

THE CHICAGO NOMINATION.—The Washington correspondence of the New York Herald tells some secrets in regard to how Blaine and Sherman's friends went to Garfield in the Chicago convention in order to defeat Grant and third-termism, instead of going to Blaine and Washburne. The fact is that Blaine and Sherman have been from the first in absolutely opposition to the third term movement. Apart from any patriotic motives actuating them, this was a natural and wise course, as it was well known that if they went to Chicago they would destroy Blaine's chances of securing a nomination. Accordingly they determined, if it was necessary, to yield their own immediate aspirations in favor of some third person, in order to defeat Grant. But in selecting this candidate they were not to be misled by the fact that Grant had been elected, and in addition, to reduce the third term and its supporters to a state of stigmatism upon such a violation of the traditions of this republic. Hence they fixed upon Garfield, a known sympathizer with their views, and discarded both Blaine and Washburne, the latter of whom had expressed a wish to see Grant elected, while Blaine was willing to stand by no objection to the principles of the third term.

On Sunday, when he began to have doubts of his nomination, Blaine approached an intimate friend of Sherman and talked the matter over freely with him. It was decided that Grant's nomination would not profit him and would ruin the party. Blaine was willing to yield to the nomination in order to prevent this, and he assured that Sherman's views were in general accordance with his. Out of this conference grew all the subsequent movements which resulted in the defeat of Grant, the discarding of Washburne and Blaine, and the nomination of Garfield. It was agreed that there was no right to get a rally to his support, but not in such a way as to increase Grant's chances and ruin the anti third term movement. All the final action of the opposition to Grant proceeded out of this conference, in which Blaine was truly said to have made by far the greater sacrifice.